RESPONDED THE REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE STA

estimony of Hertz and Strobel. I don't attend to legations of the American government. I look solely evidence afforded by our own officers and our own.

I won't remark on the dover-sike tancence of verpment in conferring commissions in the Queen's eupon gentlemen of this not very doubtful character of Hertz and Strobel, is it true that the charges are it by Mr. Crampton and the three Consuls, With the tancent of the most officers are in the ground of the true of the strobes of the strong of the strong

the tribengary landing with the a serical governation of a serical series of the content of the

ios tration. If it is to be made a matter of dispute that any cause of complaint has been given to the government of the Unite' States, then I think that we may fold our arms in deepair and say, "Even in this imperfect world some things have hitherto been held to be real, and beyond the possibility of a doubt; but henceforth nothing is certain, there is nothing upon which reliance can be placed, there is nothing upon which reliance can be placed, there is nothing upon which reliance can be placed, there is nothing upon which reliance can be placed, there is nothing upon which reliance can be placed, there is nothing in the instructions of the British government to cause a wrong to the American government. Now, what is the real fact? Lord Clarendon says that anything short of the conclusion of an actual contract to enlist within the limits of the United States may be done, and innocently done. Now, that is one way of avoiding responsibility, because a contract to enlist could not be concluded at all and he then goes on to say to the agents of the government, "You may persuade persons to enlist, you may assist them in so doing, you may pay their passage to a place where they can be enlisted," although such an opinion was contrary to the opinion of the American courts; contrary to the opinion of his own law officers, and contrary to the declaration of Mr. Lamley himself, the agent of the British government. Well, but, says the hon. member for North Warwickshire, "The American government has accepted the apolegies which have been made." Now, sir, i cannot admit that such is the case, although I do not seek to detract from the force of what they have done. A most extraordinary state of things has been brought about. (Hear, hear.) The American government acquites Mr. Crampton and the three Consuls, while the British government maintains and acquiences in the act of its agents, and yet accopts with statisfaction its own acquittal. (Cheers.) This is a imple, unadorned statement; it contains no heightened epiteds, and, imperfect information exists. The ultimate judgment, however, of this flows and of the country is not doubtful, as may be gleaned from the character of this debate. The honorable gentleman opposite (Mr. Spooner) has deprecated the policy of raising the present discussion, but he carefully avoided giving any opinion upon its meris. The honorable member for the current of this flower of the flower of the country of the flower of the current of the flower of Cemmons, and he has condescended to throw upon Mr. Crampton the responsibility which ought to belong to his employers. It is impossible that the result of this discussion can be any but one. I do not deep that it is a question which deserved discussion in this flows. I do not know what may be the intentions of the honorable gentleman who made the motion, not being in his conusels, but he has acted on his privilage as an independent members, it is not the things of the flower of the flower

residing in the United States—some of them irrium succided, some Germans—who had removed from their own countries from various causes, who were desirous of ioning the ranks of the British army, and to take part in a war which they comsidered to be a rightful and a just war. (Hear, hear.) We determined to enleavor the part of the control of the country of the Count

think be might have criticized but we consider the common and straightorward on his part if, instead of contenting himself with a sort of evasive declaration that the government are not entitled to the approbation of the House, he had at once come forward and expressed the feeling which was no doubt uppermost in his mind—that the government has made itself deserving of the censure of the House. (Cheera, It would have been much more manly to come forward with a regular vote of censure than to disguise disapprohation under the pretence of refusing apprebation, which has not been asked for. (Lond cheers.) I accept the vote of the right honorable gentleman, the member for the University, and I should be sorry indeed if anything its continuous that it is the continuous that it is mossible at the present moment to form an administration founded on a successful censure of the existing government; a reason certainly highly complimentary to the House. (A laugh.) But I think many gentleman will be of opinion that that difficulty ould be easily got over, that it could very well be solved by half an hour's relivate conversation between the right honorable gentlemen oppositivate on the confidence of the honor and advantage to the public naturest (cheers); we believe that the confidence which had the confidence of the House, not upon the public naturest (cheers); we believe that the confidence which had hone and advantage to the public naturest (cheers); we believe that the confidence of the honor and advantage to the public naturest (cheers); we believe that the confidence of the honor and advantage to the public naturest (cheers); we believe th

The Sick Man in Turkey.

A GRAND ENGLEM FILLESTERO MOVE TO THE EAST—
HER DESIGNS ON THE TREATTONY OF TURKEY.

[From the London Times, June 30.]
The Turkish empire is certainly the most comprehensive in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of that which Britain has founded within the last century. The fast and the West, antiquity and modern times, are alike represented in the regions subject to the Sultan's sway. From the frontier of Austria to the shores of the Persian guif, frem Tunis to the confines of Georgia, men of all the old races of the world are ruled more or less directly rem the divans of Constantinople. Half-caste Romans, Sclaves. Albanians, Greeks, old indigenious Armenians and Chaldeans presenting the very type of the Ninevite sculptures, pure blooded Arabs, savage Kurds, coal-

not to the direct suggestion, of the Sultan's present advisers.

Now, much of this may be presumed to be somewhat highly colored. Such acts as the encouragement of the Pasha of Egypt's smbitton, the revolt of the Arabian fanatics, and the risings in Anatolia, are rather too desperate for a Stamboul Fasha, who generally loves peace and quietness, and would fill his coffers by any means rather than by the risk of high treason. But there can be little doubt that the designs attributed to Fand Pasha and his colleagues are not without foundation. We fully believe that he and his friends are quite mistaken in their notion that a continued occupation by the allies would advance heir interests. Even the most enlightened Oriental cannot understand the temper of European nations. Such men as Fund have been accustomed to see for years the contests of England, France and Russia for prepondersnice at the Porte, and they believe that such diplomatic quarrels must be continued by the governments and the respective people who have now made them selves acquainted with Eastern affairs. We all feel how distant such suppositions are from the fact, and, though there is little chance of the Ottoman territory being occupied for a term of years, yet we could contempia e such an event without believing either that an objectionable body of men would thus be kept at the head of affairs, or that the interests and just influence of England would suffer.

It is certain that the great part which France has taken

icctionable body of men would thus be kept at the head of affairs, or that the interests and just influence of England would suffer.

It is certain that the great part which France has taken in the late war and the shortcomings of our own military chiefs here given for the present a subordinate place to England in the minds of the Orientals. The opinion of such men may not be worth much but still they cannot be ignored, and they produce for a time certain effects. But these will be of short duration. Turkey is just the country in which England is likely to display her peculiar faculties. A large, rich, neglected territory, with the finest geographical position in the world, commanding the Medicerancian, the ports of Southern Russia, and the Indian Ocean, full of mineral wealth, intersected by great navigable rivers, and inhabited by many millions of Christians capable and cestrous*for material progress, is just the country for English enterprise and capital. Let can foreign critics unit a few years and see what nation is taking the load in Turkey; who will fill the ports of Constantinople and Smyrna with shipping, open up the routes which conduct to the extreme East, join the Panube and the Eosphorus, the Medicerranean and the Euphrates, with railways; send the telegraph through wilds for ages untrodden by civilized man on to the frontiers of India, place their steamers on the rivers of Mesopotamia, and bring strange races and forgotten regions once more within the limits of civilization. There is certainly in store for the East a long British occupation, but not give regions and line-of-battle ships. But before those times come what changes may take place among the rulers in Stamboul! Few can be live that, even politically, the status que can be restored. If we have fought and suffered so long merely to prop up such a government as we have described, it may well be said that all is vanity.

merely to prop up such a government as we have described, it may well be said that all is vanity.

Letter of the Count of Paris on French Politics.

The following letter was addressed some time time age by the Count of Paris to M. Roger (du Nord) in Paris:

MY DRAS M. Roger.—During my exile I have always had my eyes turned towards France. Were I capable of doing so, my mother would not allow me to forget the names of those who preserved their affection for our family. You are one of those whom she has particularly taught me to love and esteem. I am bappy to have an opportunity of expressing my sentiments to you. I do not know what the future has in store for me. I hope and I await, ready to devote myself the day when France thinks that she has need of me. For some past a reconciliation exists between the members of the two branches of my family. A visit paid to my grandmother by my cousin, the Count of Chambord, has produced a great sensation. It was even reported that something had been said about abandoning the tricolor flag, which represents the primeiples of 1759, and which recalls the memory of our most glorious deeds. I think it right to inform you that my mother, my brother and myself have remained strangers to all that has been done. It belongs to France to choose. The day that she shall think proper to decide on her form of government and her institutions, she can do so without anything concealing the truth from her eyes. The mitton ought not to counsel anything but her silections and her interest, on which nearly seventy years of political experience must have enlightened her.

As for myself, the time is not far distant when I shall have the right to make known my principles and my views. In the meantime, I am bound to inform some devoted friends, such as you, but only for yourself, that I have been informed of what has passed in our family only by my uncle, the Duke of Nemours, and that if I do not new declare myself it is because my age does not yet permit me to interfere. I have remained absolutely

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

Houses to LET .- TWO MODERN BUILT DWELLING

TO LET-ON VANDERBILT AVENUE, STATE I Island, an elegant new brick house, containing ten goo rooms, with a fashionably fittled store, which may be let, with the two apartments on the same floor, or more, if required, is built in a florist's garden, seven minutes' walk from Vas derbilt's landing, and forty yards from Clifton Park, which to open to all the house. Is built for a pleasure ledging hous and bar, but it is well situated for a harness maker, fost Ac, Ac, For particulars apply to SIMPSON GORDON, florist on the premises.

TO LET-THE STORE, CELLAR AND DWELLING AT-tached to 602 Washington street, near Charles street, now occupied for a fancy dry goods store; rent \$300 per annum. Apply to R. S. KING, 774 Greenwich street.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE NEIGHBOR.

Thood of Barrow and Hudson streets. It has ten rooms, all neatly furnished, and is well calculated to keep a few select bearders. Gas throughout the house. To a desirable party rent moderate. Address Furnished House, Broadway Post office.

TO LET-IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN A FEW MINUTEST wask from Peck slip and Grand street ferries, the near three story and basement house, 163 North Second street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, containing two turnished basements, two partners and six bedrooms. Rent cheap. Apply to J. W. VANDERHORST, No. 6 Beaver street.

TO LET-TO A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, BOARD for lady only, a neatly furnished room, with gas and pantries attached, west of Broadway, not higher up than Morton street, convenient to care and stages. The family is small and private. Piease address Mrs. A. C., Broadway Post office.

gold leaf manufacturers, 47 Chrystic street, near Canal.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOUR SPACIOUS LOFFS, WELL,
lighted, 28 feet wide by 105 feet deep, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Walker street. Apply to WM. HEYLIN,
SSS Broadway, corner of Worth al.

TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—THE TWO
1 story basement and sub-cellar house, 256 Atlantic street,
lirocklyn; gas, marble mantels, and every convenience, rend
ERE, will be rented only to the purchaser of the furniture,
which is simest new, and in first rate order, embracing every
requisite for a family. Apply on the premises, or to S. B.
BRAIN, 55 Dey street, N. Y.

requisite for a family. Apply on the premises, or to S. D. BRAIN, 55 Dey street, N.Y.

TO RENT-FURNISHED, AN ENTIRELY NEW AND genticel furnished house, situated in a most desirable and fashionable location, No. 14 West Thirty-sevents street, a few doors from Fifth avenue. Inquire on the premises.

WANTED TO LET-FOR AN UNEXPIRED TERM OF three years, the four story building St. Barcelay street, at present occupied by Messrs, C. V. Chekener A Ch., who are about removing to the corner of Barcelay and Greenwich streets. The building is substantial and recony, with good cilicage, and well adapted for almost any description of business. Apply on the premises.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—15,000 acres of Iowa lands for merchandize, the titles clear from all incumbrance. Address W. H. Faxon, Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

A NGLO-AMERICAN HOTEL, HAMILTON, CANADA West.—Ihis new and elegant hotel—the largest in Canada—at the head of Lake Ontario, and forty-three miles from Niagrar Falls, on the great Western Radiroad, is open for the reexplien of travellers, whose patronage the proprietor respectfully solicits. Splendid steamers leave daily through the entire lake to Montreal. (HAS S. COLEMAN, late of the Troy House, Tory, N. V., Proprietor. CLIPFWOOD GROVE, AT CLIPFWOOD, OPPOSITE Keyport, is now ready for pic nic parties. On the shore of Rartian bay, and surrounds a lake of about twelve access. Applications should be made early to T. V. ARROWSMITH, Esq., of steamer Keyport, foot of Murray street, between 19 and 3 o'clock.

and 3 o clock.

CAMPRELL'S STEAMBOAT LANDING.—THIS HEAUtiful summer retreat, situated at the Woodlawn, 197th
street, on the Hudson river, is now ready for visiters, pie nics
and target companies. Excursionists will be accommodated
with target ground, dinners, ac. The steamer will leave the
foot of Spring street daily. (See advertisements.)
C. W. CAMPRELL, Proprietor.
N. B.—A Down-East obowder every Sunday, from 3 to 7
o'clock, and a Knickerbucker salad.

N. H.—A Down-rate consider deep standay, from 3 to 7 o'clock, and a Knicker techer saind.

MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—TRUSS implifies the fact, the largest and most counfortable easier in the world, is now open for the reception of guests and those in the world, is now open for the reception of guests and those visiting the Capes. To one who has never seen this hotel if it well worth a visit, it being the largest hotel in the world, being capable of accommodating 2,100 people comfortably and dining 3,000. The length of the dining rown in the clear is 42 feet leng, with 62 rooms, also, tabellength of wing 500 feet, whole length from Ocean parior to the barber shop one-fourth of a miles, with 42 rooms. Also, stabiling, carriage houses, &c., sitschift, logether with ten pin alleys, pistol galisries, archery tenta and quot pitching grounds for the hades, with a fine hippodromering under the supervision of Madama Minnie and General Welch. Board 82 per day.

CEA BATHING — THE ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

JOSEPH D. WARDELL & SON, Proprietors.

TOWELL'S HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND, SECOND LAND.
Ding, formerly of the Mansion House, New York. This
botel is beautifully iduated, one minute's walk from the landling. Accommodation for permanent and transient boarders,
Military target companies, and private parties furnished at
short notice.

Receive, my dear M. Roger, the assurance of the very particular affection which I bear you.

F. PHILIPE D'ORLEANS.

The Paris correspondent of July 1, speaking of this character by their handwriting, (address sufficiently decided with return postage, M lie, Emile Villette, Broadway Post Willette, Broadway Post Willet